

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

SUBJECT Economic - Consumers' goods

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

HOW PUBLISHED Semimonthly periodical

DATE DIST. 6 Oct 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED Berlin

NO. OF PAGES 1

DATE
PUBLISHED 1 Oct 1949

.LANGUAGE German

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Die Wirtschaft.

SHOE PRODUCTION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Svit is the present name of the former Bata plants. Their main plant is located in Gottwaldov (formerly Zlin), and branch factories are in Otrokovice, Trebic, Zruc, Sezimovo Usti, Krasice, and Dolni Dlouha Loucka. All the leather and shoe factories, rubber factories, shoe-machine factories, and stocking factories which formerly belonged to the Bata concern are now part of Svlt. The main offices of Svlt, of the OKG [Gottwaldov Kraj Organization?] trade organization, and of the Exico foreign-trade organization, are located in Gottwaldov.

The weekly wages of pieceworkers are about 1,000 - 1,500 crowns.

Svit's share in the shoe production of Czechoslovakia rose from 70 percent to 72.5 percent during the Two-Year Plan. Of the shoes produced, 47 percent were of leather and 53 percent were of rubber and canvas.

The shoe, leather, and rubber industry was the first branch of Czechoslovak industry to fulfill the Two-Year Plan quota ahead of schedule, on 21 October 1948. During that period, production reached 112.1 percent of 1937, the number of employees was 116.2 percent of 1937, and labor productivity was 96.5 percent of the 1937 productivity. The Five-Year Plan, starting on 1 January 1949, provides for an additional 43-percent production increase.

During the Five-Year Plan, Sviti will increase production to 160,000 pairs of shoes daily, or approximately 50 million pairs annually.

The Svit laboratories have developed a phenol-base fiber called "Silon 365," which is comparable to the US nylon or the German perlon.

The Svlt rubber factories, in addition to rubber shoes and boots, also produce automobile tires and industrial rubber goods, such as V-belts, gaskets, battery cases, and conveyer belts.

The Svit factory in Sezimovo Usti near Tabor also produces knitting machines for men's and women's fine hose, both for domestic consumption and for export.

The Czechoslovak shoe industry is an important export factor in spite of the fact that 54 percent of the raw materials for shoe production have to be imported.

- E N D -

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR
 SUBJECT Scientific - Fuel, methane
 HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical
 WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow
 DATE PUBLISHED Jul 1949
 LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. 6 Oct 1950

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANINGS OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, SSSR, Otdelentye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, No 7, 1949

50X1-HUM

THE METHANE-RICH COAL SHAFTS OF THE KUZNETSK BASIN

G. D. Lidin
 Inst of Mining Affairs
 Acad of Sci USSR

It is a well-known fact that the Kuznetsk Basin has a high gas-bearing capacity. Hence, in the light of the recently established tempo of coal production, mechanization of mining processes, increased speed of advancing mine faces, exploitation of deeper levels, etc, it is becoming necessary to devote more attention to problems of mine gas than had been devoted formerly.

This report covers some of the problems connected with the methane richness of the basin's shafts.

Classification of the Shafts According to Gas Content

The shafts may be grouped as follows, according to the intensity of gas release:

Group 1: gas-free shafts, i.e., those in which methane is not found by ordinary analysis (accuracy 0.05).

Group 2: shafts where poorly ventilated workings are found to contain appreciable concentrations of methane.

Group 3: shafts with a methane content in individual workings not exceeding the equivalent of 5 cu m of methane per ton of daily coal output (gas category I).

Group 4: shafts with a methane content of 5 to 10 cu m of daily coal output (gas category II).

- 1 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION		CONFIDENTIAL		DISTRIBUTION									
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI									

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Group 5: shafts with a methane content of 10 to 15 cu m/t of daily coal output (gas category III).

Group 6: shafts with a methane content of more than 15 cu m/t of daily coal output (not categorized).

These methane shafts have increased in number notably since 1939. Based on the total number of shafts in the basin the percentage increase rose from 20 percent in 1939 to 40 percent in 1947.

The increase in the number of gas shafts may be seen from the following table.

Shaft Categories in the Kuznetsk Basin
Shaft Categories in the Kuznetsk Basin

Year	No Methane	Gas in Blind Drifts	No of Shafts by Group, Percent of Total Methane (cu m/t of daily coal output)			
			Up to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Over 15
1939	30	50	60	30	30	80
1941	34	38	9	7	5	7
1943	23	48	9	4	8	8
1945	25	38	8	10	4	15
1947	17	42	9	8	9	15

Absolute Methane Content of Shafts

At present, the absolute methane content of the basin's shafts is, as a rule, low. Approximately 60 percent of the shafts do not give off methane. In most of the gas shafts the daily methane yield is less than 5,000 cu m. In only a few cases does the amount exceed 20,000 cu m. Earlier there was one shaft which yielded up to 32,000 cu m daily, and recently another shaft has released up to 32,000 cu m per day. By comparison, one of the Donbass shafts liberated up to 70,000 cu m of methane during the prewar years.

Characteristic data on the methane yield in the Kuznetsk Basin shafts is presented in the following table.

	Absolute Methane Content (cu m/day)				
	1939	1941	1943	1945	1947
Maximum for individual shaft	23,000	35,000	28,000	32,000	31,000
Total for 8 highest-rated shafts	45,000	74,000	79,000	128,000	116,000

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Relative Methane Content

In the overwhelming majority of gas shafts, the relative methane content increased from year to year. This increase paralleled the increase in absolute methane content. It follows then, that the methane yield in the shafts increased not only because of increased shaft productivity, but also as a result of the opening up of coal bed sections of increased gas-bearing capacity and an increase in the depth of mining operations.

Relative Methane Content
of Highest-Rated Gas Shafts
 (in cu m/ton of daily coal output)

<u>Shaft</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1947</u>
A	17.1	26.3	25.6	32.7	17.6
B	1.3	4.6	6.4	18.5	19.4
C	6.2	3.6	3.2	10.1	8.2
D	0.0	1.5	1.8	4.7	6.2
E	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	4.5
F	2.0	1.6	3.1	3.3	2.0
G	0.0	2.2	3.5	2.5	2.0
H	0.0	0.4	0.7	2.8	4.4
Av for all shafts	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.7
Av for 20 gas shafts	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.5	3.7
Av depth of operations in 20 shafts (in m)	50	65	75	90	105

Conclusions

1. Data on gas classification of Kuznetsk mines, accumulated for the period 1939-47, show that the number of high category shafts is increasing faster than the total number of shafts.
2. The total yield of shafts has increased several fold.
3. The maximum relative methane content of some shafts amounts to 30-33 cu m/t. The average relative methane content for the nine-year period increased from 1.9 to 3.7 cu m/t of daily coal output.
4. The basic cause of the increase in gas content is the greater depth of mining works. For the indicated period, the average depth of mining works increased from 50 to 100 meters. A study of statistical materials for the entire basin revealed that an extension in mining depth of 20-30 meters results in a rise of methane content of pits of one cu m/t of daily output. In separate cases this rate of increase in methane content has lower values.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

5. The relative methane content of shafts equal in depth is growing in a southerly direction and is higher for a shaft producing more metamorphized coals. Geological structures and tectonic disturbances influence the gas-bearing capacity of some coal fields.

6. Rational control of gas evolution may considerably decrease the general evolution of methane in shafts or lower the intensity of gas escaping from coal seams during the operation of coal mining machines. The best results may be obtained from preliminary drainage of coal seams by drilling holes in coordination with the development of coal mining operations.

- E N D -

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL